

SISYRINCHIUM BERMUDIANA L. INSTEAD OF *S. ANGUSTIFOLIUM* MILLER.—In 1946 Fernald gave a lengthy discussion of the identity of Miller's species, chiefly to explain his rejection of *S. graminoides* Bicknell (RHODORA 48: 152–160). His adoption of the name *S. angustifolium* is followed in such recent European works as Clapham, Tutin and Warburg's Flora of the British Isles ("Mill. sec. Fernald"), and Hylander's Nordisk Kärleväxtflora (listing as synonym *S. Bermudiana* L. "p.p., em. Farwell 1918—non em. Mill. 1768"). Not mentioned by Fernald is Farwell's earlier discussion (Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 17: 82–83, 1918), pointing out that the binomial *Sisyrinchium Bermudiana* L. was intended by its author to designate a Virginia species, not one from Bermuda. The trivial epithet is an early generic name, not a geographic adjective. This had been pointed out still earlier by Thomas Morong (Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 20: 467–468, 1893). All three of the diagnostic phrases cited by Linnaeus for his var.  $\alpha$  refer to Virginian plants. For the species he says, "*Habitat in Virginia,  $\beta$  in Bermudis.*" His supplementary comments ("*Planta  $\alpha$ , in loco natali, Folia saepe & scapum filiformia gerit, at si probe examinetur, tamen ancipitia; haec per gradus ad cultas staturam adscendere observatur*") suggest, as Farwell said, that he probably saw only material from Virginia. Hylander errs in writing "em. Farwell" and "em. Miller," for no such emendation was possible. Miller was simply out of order in making var.  $\beta$  the type, as was Fernald in following him. The correct name for the Bermuda plant is *S. iridioides* Curtis, if treated as species (the generally accepted evaluation of it); there appears to be no epithet for it in varietal status. The Linnaean species must, however, be cited as emended in a different sense, since it was based on a mixture of two continental ones. (Cf. Fernald's remarks on Plukenet's and Dillenius's plates, l. c. p. 155: the former represents *S. mucronatum* Michx., the latter *S. angustifolium*, and both are cited by Linnaeus for his typical variety.) We may consider that despite his misconception as to the identity of typical *S. Bermudiana* (which had nothing to do with Bermuda), Fernald did at any rate exclude *S. mucronatum* unequivocally. The correct formal designation in full for *S. angustifolium* Miller is then *S. Bermudiana* L. em. Fernald, l. c. This species is treated in the New Britton & Brown Illustrated Flora under

the much later synonym *S. graminoides* Bicknell, while the binomial *S. angustifolium* is misapplied in the same work to *S. montanum* Greene var. *crebrum* Fernald.—LLOYD H. SHINNERS, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

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CYCLOLOMA IN MARYLAND.—Since 1940 *Cycloloma atriplicifolium* (Spreng.) Coult. has been found in Wicomico County, Maryland, thriving in deep sand near the southern corporate limits of Salisbury. At the intersection of Middle Boulevard and the Peninsula highway there is a pine wood lot in the northwestern corner and an open undeveloped weedy area in the southwestern corner. The soil is deep sand. Where there is evidence of some organic matter and slight fertility one finds a population of "poor Joe," *Diodea teres*, and other plant indicators of infertile soil. On slightly raised areas which appear to be of pure sand with no evidence of fertility, too infertile for "poor Joe," one finds plants of *Cycloloma*. The plants are scattered and have wide spreading roots, typical of sand habitats. In western states *Cycloloma* is reported as growing in sandy soil and on sand dunes.

*Cycloloma* is not recorded by Tatum in Flora of Delaware and the Eastern Shore. Gray's Manual (8th Ed.) gives the eastern range from Quebec to New Jersey. Considering the sandy nature of much of the Del-mar-vian peninsula it is likely that *Cycloloma* occurs more frequently. Specimens from Salisbury have been deposited in Gray Herbarium.

*Cycloloma atriplicifolium*, (Spreng.) Coult., Mem. Torr. Cl. 5: 143, 1894, is based on *Salsola atriplicifolia*, Spreng., Bot. Gart. Hal. Nactr. 1: 35. 1801. By Michaux it was named *Salsola platyphylla*, Michx., Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 174. 1803.—A. B. MASSEY, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

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